

THE PICKENS SENTINEL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Established 1871—Volume 42

Entered April 23, 1905 at Pickens, S. C. as second class mail matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879

PICKENS, S. C., JUNE 13, 1912.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1 YR

NUMBER 7.

THE STATE

CAMPAIGN

Probate Office

Cut This Out and Paste in your Hat.

The itinerary for the State campaign was prepared June 4th by a subcommittee of the State Democratic executive committee. The first meeting will be held in Sumter on June 18, and the campaign will be brought to a close in Greenville on August 22. There will be a recess of one week beginning on July 26. The members of the committee preparing the itinerary were John Gary Evans, State chairman of Spartanburg, and Richard I. Manning of Sumter, and W. F. Stevenson of Cheraw.

The assessments for the candidates entering the campaign will be fixed at a meeting of the State Democratic executive committee to be held in the library at the State house next Tuesday at noon. The primary election will be held on August 28. All pledges must be filed by the candidates for all offices by June 17.

The following itinerary has been prepared by the committee. Sumter, Tuesday, June 18. Bishopville, Wednesday, June 19.

Darlington, Thursday, June 20.

Bennettsville, Friday, June 21.

Chesterfield, Saturday, June 22.

Florence, Tuesday, June 25.

Dillon, Wednesday, June 26.

Marion, Thursday, June 27.

Conway, Friday, June 28.

Georgetown, Saturday, June 29.

Kingstree, Tuesday, July 2.

Manning, Wednesday, July 3.

Moncks Corner, Thursday, July 4.

Charleston, Friday, July 5.

Walterboro, Saturday, July 6.

Beaufort, Tuesday, July 9.

Jasper (Ridgeland), Wednesday, July 10.

Hampton, Thursday, July 11.

Barnwell, Friday, July 12.

Bamberg, Saturday, July 13.

St. George, Tuesday, July 16.

Orangeburg, Wednesday, July 17.

St. Matthews, Thursday, July 18.

Columbia, Friday, July 19.

Chester, Saturday, July 20.

Winnboro, Monday, July 22.

Lexington, Tuesday, July 23.

Saluda, Wednesday, July 24.

Edgefield, Thursday, July 25.

Aiken, Friday, July 26.

ONE WEEK OFF.

Camden, Monday, August 5.

Lancaster, Tuesday, August 6.

Yorkville, Wednesday, August 7.

Gaffney, Thursday, August 8.

Spartanburg, Friday, August 9.

Union, Saturday, August 10.

Newberry, Tuesday, August 13.

Laurens, Wednesday, August 14.

Greenwood, Thursday, August 15.

Abbeville, Friday, August 16.

Anderson, Saturday, August 17.

Walhalla, Tuesday, August 20.

Pickens, Wednesday, August 21.

Greenville, Thursday, August 22.

No Cause to Doubt

We guarantee immediate and positive relief to all sufferers from constipation. In every case where our remedy fails to do this we will return the money paid us for it. That's a frank statement of facts, and we want you to substantiate them at our risk.

Reckall Orderlies are eaten just like candy, are particularly prompt and agreeable in action, may be taken at any time, day or night, do not cause diarrhoea, nausea, griping, excessive looseness, or other undesirable effect. They have a very mild but positive action upon the organs with which they come in contact, apparently acting as a regulative tonic upon the relaxed muscular coat of the bowels, thus overcoming weakness, and aiding to restore the bowels to more vigorous and healthy activity.

Reckall Orderlies are unsur-

OUR MEXICAN WAR VETERANS

Capt. James A. McKee, of this County, One of the Two Survivors in South Carolina

Fresh in the minds of many of our citizens is the history of the great struggle of the war between the sections from 1861 to 1865, year after year, North and South, re-unions, memorial exercises and special gatherings take place to recount the valor, heroism, patriotism, daring and sacrifice by those engaged in the great conflict, all of which is eminently right and proper. These things should be kept constantly before the present and coming generations, especially in the South where the grandest army that ever trod soil went forth to meet the foe.

But while we reverence the Confederate soldier and cherish his memory there is another line of old Southern veterans whose services, and sacrifices, and heroism, and daring, have almost been forgotten. In our eagerness to scatter flowers along the paths of the remnant of the gallant Confederate, and of our admiration of his devotion to a righteous, but lost cause, we have overlooked the veterans of the Mexican war. True there are fewer of them than there are of the Confederates. True the cause for which they fought was a common one against a foreign foe, yet the men of the South were there, brave, and true; and gallant men of South Carolina, was there, and some of Pickens County's best was there.



JAMES A. MCKEE.

Mr. James A. McKee, now living in this county near the Keowee river, was one of them. He is one of only two survivors now living in this state, the other one being Capt. Mathew B. Stanley of Marion county.

Capt. McKee, as he is known now, was born in Abbeville county March 25, 1824, and lived in that county until he volunteered his services in the Mexican war in 1846. In November of that year he joined Company E, S. C. V., at Abbeville, J. Foster Marshall, Captain. Upon the organization of the company they turned their faces toward Charleston where they were mustered in as a part of the Palmetto Regiment. The day the company organized at Abbeville and took their leave is still fresh in Capt. McKee's mind. It was, as all such occasions are, a memorable one. The citizens of the town and community were out en masse: the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters and sweethearts were there to say good-bye, and when at last came the final moment the clear, shrill voice of Capt. Marshall was heard "Right face; Forward, March," the buoyant, though sad hearted young men, stepped off fired by the spirit of patriotism. As they departed from the old red hills their voices

passable and ideal for the use of children, old folks and delicate persons, we cannot too highly recommend them to all sufferers from any form of constipation and its attendant evils. That's why we back our faith in them with our promise of money back if they do not give entire satisfaction. Three sizes: 12 tablets 10 cents, 36 tablets 25 cents and 80 tablets 50 cents. Remember, you can obtain Reckall Remedies in Pickens only at our store, The Reckall Store, The Pickens Drug Company.

rang out with the melodies of "Home, Sweet Home," and behind them shouts and hurrahs, and the waving of handkerchiefs was mingled with tears and sighs, and sobs and heartaches.

The first day they marched about six miles and camped in some old houses on a plantation. A heavy rain fell during the night and the next morning they were forced to take up the march through mud and water. They covered about 10 miles by dinner time, and reached a place which Capt. McKee could not recall, where the citizens who had heard of their coming had prepared a barbecue dinner from which place kind friends carried them in wagons and carriages to Edgefield. At Edgefield they were accorded a royal welcome and a warm reception, and as Capt. McKee expressed it "we had plenty to eat and drink and fine entertainment," which was the last for several days. The next morning the line of march was again resumed and during the third day reached Aiken where they took a train for Charleston. Reaching Charleston after night they rested and were mustered into the service of the United States the next day. After spending a few days in the city by the sea orders were received to go to the front and they marched from Charleston to Augusta, Ga.

While crossing the river into Georgia they halted and gave three cheers for their native state—South Carolina. From Augusta they went by rail to Atlanta, which was just then in her infancy and few accommodations could be had. Some of the soldiers had to spend the night in car boxes.

From Atlanta they headed for Montgomery, Ala., where river boats transported them to Mobile. While at this last place they were drilled and carried through the art of military discipline for about three weeks. During this time Col. Pierce M. Butler made a trip to Washington and had a conference with the military authorities, and upon his return they were ordered to take steamers for the island of Lopez. On the vessel Company E was put down in the hull and got very little to eat and very little air. They were allowed to go on deck to do their cooking but back down in their holes like rats to eat.

On reaching the island they were astonished to find it was not inhabited, not a soul to be seen. Ground had to be cleared before they could pitch their tents. This island, Capt. McKee says, was one and a half miles long by one mile wide, and constituted the rendezvous for Gen. Scott's army. Here they remained for quite a while waiting for all the other troops from the United States to arrive, and amused themselves and passed away the time in bathing in the salt water and in cooking, eating and washing their clothes.

When all the army had arrived orders were given and they sailed direct to Mexico and landed three or four miles below the city of Vera Cruz about the 10th of March 1847. Here immediate steps were taken to inaugurate a siege of the city.

In this connection the following very interesting story printed in the Columbia State a short time since written by Capt. Mathew B. Stanley is reproduced:

On August 7, 1847, the general advance of Scott's army on the City of Mexico and the "Halls of the Montezumas" began. Quitman's brigade left Puebla after its stay of nearly three months on August 8. The Palmetto regiment acted as rear guard. On the march between Puebla and San Augustin it was attacked by a body of Mexican lancers. One member of the regiment was killed.

"The Mexican lancers were the finest riders I ever saw," said Capt. Stanley, in telling of the engagement. "They sat on their shaggy horses as if they grew on their backs. The Mexicans were armed with lances, long bamboo poles, with bright, barbed steel blades fixed in the end, which was decorated with long red streamers. On their saddles the Mexicans carried a short carbine which could do deadly execution at a long range. They wore gaudy uni-

forms and made swooping charges on half wild mustangs, which they managed with ease.

At the battle of Contreras the Palmetto regiment was held in reserve, much to its disappointment and chagrin. It was then that its commanding officer, Col. Pierce B. Butler, wrote a letter to Gen. Worth commending Lieut. Col. Dickinson, second in command, who, tired of inaction, asked for a position as aid on the general's staff. In the letter occurs the famous phrase, "Col. Dickinson desires a place near the flashing of the guns."

"The Palmetto regiment was disappointed at not having an active part in the battle at Contreras," said Capt. Stanley, "but soon there was fighting enough to satisfy the most ardent of the South Carolinians. Immediately after Contreras, the army moved on toward the City of Mexico. The Mexicans were in force at Churubusco. My regiment played an important part in the engagement there, considered one of the hottest of the whole war. Company G, my company lacked 28 men of having its full strength, and in the whole Palmetto regiment at that time there were only 280 men."

The city of Mexico was the stake for which the two armies played at Churubusco. A victory for Scott meant that the way to the Mexican capital would be practically open as the weaker defenses around the city's gates could afford but little resistance. Santa Anna's army, routed at Contreras, had rallied around Churubusco. The battle began on the afternoon of August 20. The Palmetto regiment with the New York regiment made up Shields' brigade.

The story of the South Carolinians' share in the fighting on the bloody field follows in Capt. Stanley's words:

"The Palmetto regiment was in advance and had been selected as the base of the attacking line around which the other regiments were to form. The Mexicans were entrenched on one side of a wheat field. The Palmetto regiment led the attack on this position. The ground was low, marshy and perfectly flat. We had to march through a field of standing corn before we got to the wheat field. In the corn field the regiment was practically hidden from the sight of the Mexicans, and in my opinion, it was then that we should have been formed into line of battle. But the command was not given until we reached the wheat field.

"The Mexican works were only 300 yards across the field. It was easy musket range, and they mowed us down, while we stood waiting for the command to charge. At last it was given. We ran across the marshy wheat field, stumbling and falling in ditches. I saw Col. Butler fall when his horse was shot under him, and a few minutes later the cry went up 'Pierce Butler is shot!'

"We kept straight on toward the Mexican entrenchments. When I got about half way, a musket ball struck me in the forehead. I stopped by a ditch of muddy water and washed out the wound. I wondered a minute or two whether I was dead. The visor of my cap, which was pierced by the ball, probably saved my life.

"Col. Gladden led us toward the castle on the run. It was a long stumbling way up the hill and many of the boys did not reach the top. The Mexican cadets worked their guns on the castle walls until the last. Mines had been planted all around the castle but none of them were exploded.

"When we finally reached the castle a breach was made in the wall. Col. Gladden led the way through and the boys followed him into the piazza. The castle had surrendered.

Capt. Stanley's memory of the fight at the Garita de Belen, the southern gate by which the Palmetto regiment entered the city of Mexico as the advance guard of Gen. Quitman's division, is very clear. The San Cusme gate on the western side of the city was entered a few hours later by Gen. Twiggs' division. There were only two

rifle companies, formerly a part of Gen. Persifer F. Smith's regiment in the attack on the Belen gate.

In telling recently of the final desperate stand the Mexicans made in defense of the Hills of the Montezumas, Capt. Stanley said:

"A few minutes after we took the castle of Chapultepec, the Palmetto regiment was ordered to double quick down to the causeway leading to the Garita de Belen. The causeway was about 60 feet wide and down its centre ran a stone aqueduct whose pillars probably saved the Palmetto regiment from extermination.

"A HOT PLACE"

"When we got down the hill upon which the castle was built to the causeway, we met Sam McGowan of Abbeville. He asked Col. Gladden where he was going. The colonel pointed to the Belen gate and McGowan said, 'You will find it a very hot place.' And we did.

"The Mexicans had mounted a brass gun over the Belen gate and posted a few companies of infantry there. As soon as we were in range they commenced firing. The boys took shelter behind the pillars of the aqueduct, which were stone structures about five feet square. The two rifle companies were just ahead of the regiment.

"We advanced slowly from pillar to pillar. An enfilading fire had been opened by the Mexicans. I saw a bomb from a sixpounder kill five men in a group behind a pillar of the aqueduct.

"At last we got within 75 or 100 yards of the gate. Someone yelled, 'They're running.' I jumped out from behind my pillar. There were only three men between me and the gate. One of them was a lieutenant commanding one of the rifle companies and the other two Colonel Gladden and Capt. Manigault of the Palmetto regiment. They were running for the gate.

"The lieutenant was in the lead and Gladden and Manigault were pressing him close. Both had their swords out and were playfully trying to trip each other in order to be second at the gate. The lieutenant jumped on the breastworks in front of the gate. Capt. Manigault was at his side in a moment, reaching down, he gave Col. Gladden his hand and helped him up. I could not mount the breastworks just at that place because of my accommodations.

PALMETTO FLAG WAS FIRST

"The flag of the Palmetto regiment was passed up to Lieut. Selleck of the Abbeville company as he stood on top of the breastworks. I am sure it was the first American flag raised in the City of Mexico. Lieut. Selleck was wounded while he held it aloft on top of the aqueduct.

"After taking the Garita de Belen, there seemed to be nothing else for Palmetto regiment to do, so we protected ourselves from the enfilading fire as best we could until dark. Then we were sent to the rear. With three other privates, I was ordered to take Lieut. Steen of my company, who was wounded to the hospital. We had no stretcher to carry him on but finally secured a door. We met two teamsters who told us the city had surrendered.

In young manhood Capt. McKee married Miss Emily E. Perry, and they have lived happily together for many years, rearing several children. He has been an honored, upright citizen of this county for 54 years, respected and having the confidence of his fellow citizens. He is now in his 88th year and very feeble. His sight has become so impaired that he cannot see to read, but he still likes to think of the stirring times of the 40's and enjoys the social intercourse of his friends.

May his days be lengthened and may he be spared yet many years.

Crow Creek News

Mr. Editor: Please allow me space to give a few dots from this place.

We had the heaviest rain the 4th of June that we have had this year. The farmers are behind with their work. Very few are through thinning cotton. Wheat is very sorry, but oats are good.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Grant visited their son, C. B. Grant, at Branchville, last week. They reported a good trip and a fine time, and enjoyed themselves very much.

On the 3d inst., Mr. J. W. Grant was seen stepping high and a broad smile on his face,

COMPANY H, 4TH S. C. VOLUNTEERS

Mustering Roll of Capt. R. Y. H. Griffin's Company H of the Fourth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers

Through the kindness of Capt. J. A. Griffin we are permitted to publish the names of those who made up Company H, Fourth South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in the Confederate army. The roll is as follows:

J B E Sloan, Colonel
R Y H Griffin, Captain
Joseph Massingale
Joseph Massingale 1st Lt., 2d Lt.
W T Eield, Sergeant
O H C Smith, Sergeant
Thomas P Looper, Sergeant
J H Hagood, Sergeant
J H Hunt, Sergeant

J W Singleton, 1st Lieut.
G M Lynch, 2d Lieut.
Benton Freeman, 1st Sergt.
James A Griffin, Sergeant
H H Hunt, Sergeant
Merida Looper, Sergeant
J H Anderson, (d) Sergeant
A R Simmons, Sergeant

PRIVATE

Allgod, Joel F
Alexander, H A
Braswell, T P
Black, J H
Brown, W S
Burgess, F M
Banks, R A
Corbin, Wm
Craig, W S
Chapman, Philip
Erwin, J B
Field, J H
Ferguson, E A (d)
Ferguson, W M
Griffin, R T
Hunt, R F
Hendricks, Matthew
Hill, T W
Heaton, J C
Harris, James
Hunter, T T
Hendricks, M M
Hendricks, F E
Hunt, H D
Julien, John
Kilby, J I
Lawson, David
Lawson, T L
Lawson, A J
Lewis, J S K
Morgan, J C
Morgan, W M
Mugrove, M W
Medlin, R S
Mosley, T H
Mosley, J O
Mosley, H T
Medlin, S H
Massingill, Ephraim
Prince, Noah
Prince, Williamson
Porter, J H
Robinson, S D
Roper, Toliver
Robinson, J T
Stewart, T W
Sutherland, J W

and when the meaning thereof was sought, it was learned that the stork had brought to his home an 11-pound baby boy that morning.

Mr. Editor, you ought to go to Mr. J. W. Grant's mountain and see his peach orchard. The trees are hanging full and many of them are ripening. The red delicious fruit looks very tempting and is a picture.

Rose Bud

[This communication was received too late for publication last week. We would like for our correspondent to whisper to Mr. Grant that the editor likes peaches.]

His Friends Deserving Him.

At the memorial exercises at Easley June 3d. Hon. J. E. Breazeale, of Anderson, a former supporter of Gov. Blease and one of the governor's eligibles for special judges, delivered the principal address before the old soldiers and Daughters of the Confederacy. In part he said:

"He dealt with the principles for which Jefferson Davis stood. In this speech he touched upon the present condition of the Old Ship of State. He stated that we were people who loved to be free and independent and yet today we have a man for our governor who had stated time after time that he would stand by his friends and that no other need apply for any consideration or favor. He said that the man to be at the head of our people should be a man that would be honest in his convictions and strive to deal justice to all alike.

Winthrop College Scholarship and Entrance Examination

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 5, at 9 a. m. Applicants must be not less than fifteen years of age. When scholarships are vacant after July 5 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applications for scholarship should be written to President Johnson before the examination for scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 18, 1912. For further information and catalogue, address: Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

Bleese and Felder.

According to press dispatches from Columbia Gov. Bleese has instructed or will instruct the Sheriffs at Greenville, Spartanburg and several other counties to watch and search the trains and arrest Thomas B. Felder as he passes through this State on his way to the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

Gov. Bleese told newspaper men that he had received a letter from from a citizen of a Georgia town asking for one of the warrants pending in this State against Tom Felder, an Atlanta delegate to the Baltimore convention, and stating that he intended to go to Baltimore and arrest Felder and secure the \$200 reward offered for his return to this State. Bleese stated that he would in such case issue requisition on the Governor of Maryland for the return of Felder to this state.

The Governor said that he had further evidence that would convict Felder and that he intended to push the case against the Atlanta. There are three warrants for the arrest of Felder, and one of these, that in Newberry, was issued since the grand jury returned a "no bill" last year against him.

Cut Four Stills.

United States revenue officers made a raid into the mountains of upper Greenville county last week. Four stills were cut on the trip and about 1,500 gallons of beer and six gallons of whiskey destroyed.

One of the stills was found near the crest of the Jones Gap road, one at Table Rock Cove, a third three miles west of Riverview and the fourth two miles west of Marietta. The beer and whiskey was found at the fourth named still. The other stills had run out when discovered.

Officers Merrick, Corn and Campbell left Greenville together on the raid, but parted at Riverview, Officer Merrick going to Pickens county.